UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/480
25 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 96

NARCOTIC DRUGS

# Measures taken to implement General Assembly resolution 45/179 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control

## Report of the Secretary-General

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to create a single drug control programme, to be called the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to integrate fully therein the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in keeping with the functions and mandates of the United Nations in this field".

2. By paragraph 5 of the resolution, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to structure the United Nations International Drug Control Programme along the following lines: (a) treaty implementation; (b) policy implementation and research; and (c) operational activities. By paragraph 6 of the resolution the Assembly endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to place the financial resources of the existing United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control under the direct responsibility of the head of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities, mainly in developing countries. Paragraph 14 requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the measures taken to implement the

resolution. In addition to the present report, a report on the administrative and financial arrangements regarding the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is being issued in document A/C.5/46/23.

## II. BACKGROUND

3. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) was established in response to the increasing concern of the international community over the growing threat of drug abuse and illegal trafficking in the world. The determination to take effective and concerted action to combat drug abuse has gained momentum in the last five years. It began to manifest itself in the convening of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in 1987. The Conference issued a unanimous Declaration, which reaffirmed the political will of the participating States to fight the drug problem and their commitment to vigorous international action against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. It also adopted the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. 1/

4. In 1988, a United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 2/ was adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries as an important complement to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 3/ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. 4/

5. By its resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, the General Assembly recognized that the new dimensions of the drug menace necessitated a more comprehensive approach to international drug control and a more efficient and coordinated structure in order to enable the United Nations to play the greatly increased and central role necessary for countering this threat; resolved that action against drug abuse, illicit production and trafficking in narcotics should, as a collective responsibility, be accorded the highest possible priority by the international community and that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action against illicit drugs; agreed, inter alia, to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to achieve more efficient and coordinated cooperation at the international, regional and national levels; and requested the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control.

6. In February 1990, the General Assembly devoted a special session (the seventeenth) to the question of international cooperation against the illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Assembly adopted a Political Declaration and a Global Programme of Action, in the light of which a United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control was formulated. At the same time, the Assembly recognized that the effective implementation of the Global Programme of Action would require examination of the structure of the existing drug control units based at Vienna, namely the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United

Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), with a view to enhancing their effectiveness and efficiency in keeping with the functions and mandates of the United Nations in this field.

7. The final stage in the process leading to the establishment of the Programme was the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, which adopted resolution 45/179 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control. In paragraphs 1 and 2 of the resolution, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Group of Experts, and welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General to unify the United Nations structure for drug abuse control. In paragraph 4 the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to appoint a senior official, at the level of Under-Secretary-General, who would execute the integration process and head the new Programme with the exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions with the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system. These and other provisions of resolution 45/179 have provided the legislative foundation for UNDCP.

8. The Executive Director of the new Programme was appointed on 1 March 1991. On 26 June 1991, the Secretary-General issued a bulletin (ST/SGB/240) which stated that the Executive Director would act on behalf of the Secretary-General in fulfilling the responsibility that devolves upon him under the terms of international treaties and resolutions of the United Nations organs relating to international drug control. In the exercise of his functions, the Executive Director would report directly to the Secretary-General. The bulletin also indicated that, through appropriate arrangements of delegation of authority, the Executive Director would have the latitude and control that are necessary over the personnel and financial resources of the Programme; and, in accordance with the General Assembly resolution, he would have the direct responsibility for the financial resources of the existing Fund for Drug Abuse Control as a fund for financing operational activities of the Programme.

9. In addition, and in light of the exclusive responsibility for coordination entrusted to the Executive Director of the Programme, an active dialogue was also undertaken with agencies in the common system, both directly and through the mechanism of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of Drug Abuse Control. In April 1991, the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) decided to admit the Executive Director of UNDCP to participate fully in the work of that Committee (decision 1991/15 of 19 April 1991).

10. The Economic and Social Council, during its resumed first regular session of 1991, held from 17 to 21 June 1991, took several decisions relating to the work of the Programme. Specifically, the Council, by resolution 1991/38, considered the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and called upon the Commission to (a) review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action annexed to General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of

23 February 1990, in accordance with paragraph 97 of the Global Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/148 of 18 December 1990; (b) review the development and implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control; and (c) give policy guidance to the new United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and monitor its activities. From this, the Secretary-General infers that the Commission would be empowered to provide legislative overview and guidance to all of the Programme's activities. In addition, by paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to take the appropriate administrative and substantive steps to ensure that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would be able to assume those additional functions with effect from the date set for its 1992 session.

11. The Council took further action in resolution 1991/39 wherein it was decided that the Commission should meet annually for a period not exceeding eight working days and that the Commission should establish a Committee, the membership of which should be open to all States members of the Commission, to perform such functions as the Commission would request in order to assist it in dealing with its agenda and to facilitate its work. Finally, the Council adopted resolution 1991/49 by which it was decided to increase the membership of the Commission from 40 to 53.

12. In addition to the above, the Economic and Social Council also dealt with the integration of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board into the Programme. The integration of the secretariat of the Board into the Programme made it necessary to reconsider the existing administrative arrangements between the Board and the United Nations while still ensuring the technical independence of the Board in carrying out its functions in accordance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961. Revised arrangements were agreed upon with the Executive Director of the Programme at the forty-ninth session of the Board. They were approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1991/48 of 21 June 1991. Under the revised arrangements, the Board will be provided with secretariat services by the Programme. In assisting the Board in the discharge of its functions, the Secretary of the Board and the staff assigned by the Executive Director to assist the Board will be under the direction of the Board in substantive matters relating to the exercise of powers and the performance of functions of the Board pursuant to the relevant international conventions. In all other matters, the staff will be responsible to the Executive Director.

## III. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

13. While ensuring the continuation of ongoing activities, the Executive Director's first task was an organizational one involving the restructuring and integration of the existing units. This was carried out with the participation of those working in the area. A broad representation of the staff of the three drug units was involved in a review of activities, priorities and work methods and in an analysis of the best possible options in the pursuit of a successful integration of the new Programme.

14. In integrating the new Programme a number of guiding principles had to be followed. These principles are derived from the international drug control treaties, resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and from other formal instruments such as the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. The reorganization therefore has had to reflect a rational analysis of all the mandates in order to ensure appropriate implementation strategies. The report of the Group of Experts, entitled "Drugs and the United Nations: meeting the challenge" (A/45/652/Add.1) and the report of the Secrtary-General (A/45/652) guided the restructuring process. While the structures envisaged in the reports were by no means identical, all addressed similar concerns. These were further analysed in the course of the integration exercise mandated by the General Assembly, and were the basis for determining the organizational structure of UNDCP.

## A. Main structure of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

15. As a result of the comprehensive review undertaken by the Executive Director, a new integrated structure has been devised for the Programme. In addition to Executive Direction and necessary programme support facilities, it will have four main substantive components, as follows: treaty implementation and legal services, operational activities, technical services, and interorganizational cooperation.

16. The Treaty Implementation and Legal Affairs Division will monitor and ensure the implementation of functions mandated by the conventions, decisions and resolutions. The Division will provide secretariat and other services to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, their subsidiary bodies and expert groups meetings. It will also advise the Executive Director on legal matters relating to the Programme, the Commission and the Board and will provide legal services, serving as the depositary of laws and regulations and analysing these instruments as required. This Division will be made up of three organizational elements, namely, the secretariat of the Board, the secretariat of the Commission and a Legal Service. The Secretary of the International Narcotics Control Board will continue to act as the Chief of the Board's secretariat.

17. The Division for Operational Activities will manage the Programme's technical cooperation programmes world wide. Its main function will be to assist Governments and other institutions in the development and implementation of national, subregional and regional programmes aimed at reducing illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, traffic and abuse of drugs and improving the effectiveness of controls over the licit supply of drugs. The Division will coordinate technical cooperation strategies at the regional and global levels and consider all requests for assistance. The Division will be made up of four regional bureaux dealing with Asia and the Pacific; Europe, North America and the Middle East; Africa; and Latin America and the Caribbean. The 15 national and subregional field offices of the Programme will form an integral part of the Division since most of their work

will relate to the planning and management of technical cooperation projects. The field offices, however, will also act as representatives of the Programme and on behalf of the Board as appropriate.

18. The Technical Services Division will serve as the repository of technical expertise. Its main role will be to advise on technical matters relating to the Programme's work and to drug control issues in general and will provide substantive servicing for the Comission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, expert groups and other meetings and, to the extent appropriate, for the Board. However, this Division will be expected to respond to new or changing international drug control requirements as they develop. The Division will also assist with the identification, formulation and execution of technical cooperation projects managed by the Division for Operational Activities. It will participate in the development of drug control strategies by keeping abreast of the latest developments in technical fields and making recommendations as to their policy implications. Finally, the Division will keep a roster of specialists available world wide on drug-related subjects and will maintain contacts with outside research institutions and universities to secure information on the latest findings and to initiate and participate in joint projects. The Division will consist of the Training Coordination Unit, and five technical sections as follows: Demand Reduction, Suppression of Illicit Traffic, Supply Reduction, Laboratory/Scientific Support, and Legal Assistance.

19. The Inter-Organization Cooperation Division will ensure coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of activities across the United Nations system. The Division will ensure coordination of all United Nations drug control activities and will assist the Executive Director in promoting coordination and cooperation with regional and international organizations involved in drug control outside the United Nations common system. The Division will serve as the principal channel of communication between the Programme and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations. Within the Division, the Inter-Agency Coordination Unit will assist the Executive Director in strengthening the overall coherence of the United Nations common system in carrying out the tasks assigned to it in drug abuse control and in facilitating the system's timely adaptation to changing needs and priorities. The Unit for Inter-Organization Activities will ensure general liaison with regional organizations and intergovernmental organizations outside the common system such as the International Criminal Police Organization/Interpol and the Customs Cooperation Council and will coordinate the contacts of other offices of the Programme with those organizations.

### B. Executive direction/Evaluation and information/ Programme support

20. The Executive Director will be assisted in the establishment of policies and in the advancement of the work of the Programme by a small office which will monitor activities to ensure their conformity with the overall goals of the Programme and to facilitate inter-office cooperation. As part of that

office, a liaison officer based in New York will represent the Programme at Headquarters and maintain liaison with specialized agencies and other international institutions and organizations in North America.

21. There will be established a Policy Planning and Evaluation Unit, reporting directly to the Executive Director, to formulate plans for the strategic development and direction of the work of the Programme with a view to improving efficiency in the management of its resources. It will evaluate the impact of technical assistance projects and carry out programme performance studies and will submit recommendations to the Executive Director on ways and means of improving project formulation, delivery and management.

22. Relevant and timely information of the best possible quality will be needed by the Programme as well as intergovernmental organs and Member States. With this in mind, it is intended to establish an Information Resources Management Service which will define objectives for an integrated information system and will develop, update and manage information systems. This Service will provide information on licit and illicit supply and demand for drugs and substances. Within the Service there will also be an Information Systems Unit which will develop and administer policies for the creation and operation of the integrated information system. Along with the Information Systems Unit there will be a Reference Collection Unit which will contain a reference collection and will serve as a clearing-house for the dissemination and exchange of technical publications and information.

23. There will also be a Service for External Relations and Public Information. This Service will formulate and implement the public information policy of the Programme. Within the Service there will be an External Relations Section which will be responsible for coordinating the development of fund-raising strategies and will act as the principal contact with Governments on all aspects of the Programme and will liaise with non-governmental organizations, donor and recipient countries and such intergovernmental bodies as the European Community and the Organization of American States. There will also be a Public Information Section which will manage relations with the press and public media. In cooperation with the Department of Public Information, the Section will produce press releases, publications, audio visual and other material designed to inform the public of the activities of the Programme and of issues of general concern in international drug control.

24. A Programme Support Service will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of UNDCP and its staff and finances. The Service will cooperate with the United Nations Office at Vienna.

### C. Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

25. In connection with the restructuring, it is also proposed that a new fund, to be called the "Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme", be established and that the assets and liabilities of the current UNFDAC be transferred to this new Fund. The extrabudgetary resources now administered by the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board will likewise be transferred to the new Fund. As a result, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control will cease to exist.

26. It should be recalled that the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control was established in 1971 by the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2719 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1559 (XLIX) of 11 November 1970, for the purpose of combating the supply of, demand for, and the traffic in, illicit drugs, through such means as crop replacement programmes, rehabilitation and treatment programmes, law enforcement training and research.

27. UNFDAC has grown over the last 20 years from a small voluntary fund to the major source within the United Nations system for financial and technical assistance to the developing world in the field of drug abuse control. In 1989, with a budget of $62 million, UNFDAC's programme covered 115 projects in 50 countries, and several regional projects. For 1991, the estimated budget was $71.2 million.

## IV. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

28. In 1990, 75 per cent of voluntary funds, which make up approximately 92 per cent of all resources available, were contributed by only four countries; indeed, one Member State alone contributed 44 per cent of such funds. UNDCP will endeavour to diversify its sources of funds for operational activities and will encourage contributions on a more predictable basis, a strong reliable funding base being a prerequisite to the effective exercise of the functions entrusted to the Programme. Considering the magnitude of the need for assistance, the Programme will at the same time make all possible efforts to mobilize complementary funding from other multilateral and bilateral sources.

29. Over three quarters of all resources available to UNDCP are earmarked for specific activities and projects. While there is no question that the Programme must act in accordance with the wishes and requirements of Member States and major donors, greater managerial discretion would enable it to ensure a more effective overall utilization of resources and better long-term planning. In this context, it is encouraging to note that, at its thirty-fourth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted resolution 3 (XXXIV), in paragraph 2 of which it urged all Governments "to provide the fullest possible support ... particularly by increasing general-purpose extrabudgetary contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme ...".

30. In the past, pledges for UNFDAC were made at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. It is proposed to hold in the future special pledging conferences for UNDCP at which Member States would have an opportunity to focus attention on this priority area in United Nations activities. The first such conference could be held in 1992.

31. The mandates embodied in various international treaties and instruments constitute an essential point of reference for present and future activities of UNDCP. Yet the Programme must review and redefine its work strategy to reflect the establishment of a new, enhanced United Nations presence in international drug abuse control. While it would be premature at this stage to state that the strategic direction of UNDCP has already been determined in all its aspects, some preliminary considerations are set out below.

32. A sound international drug abuse control strategy encompasses the reduction of the illicit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; the prevention of drug addiction and the treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of addicts; the suppression of illicit manufacture and trafficking in drugs; and the regulation of the international market in drugs for medical and scientific purposes. Among the main objectives of the Programme are:

(a) To serve as the principal world-wide repository of information on drug abuse control and as a primary source of expertise at the international level;

(b) To promote actively the universal application of the provisions of the international drug control treaties;

(c) To further the analysis of the drug abuse problem in all its dimensions and the development of drug control master plans. This will be achieved, inter alia, by playing an advocacy role at the policy level, assisting Governments to define comprehensive national strategies for drug control and, where appropriate, providing support through UNDCP technical cooperation activities;

(d) To promote regional and subregional initiatives and plans of action with particular emphasis on the development of joint operations between concerned countries;

(e) To mobilize United Nations agencies and other international organizations concerned, within the terms of their respective mandates, and the international community, in focusing attention, expertise, and resources on drug abuse control and to provide the necessary coordination and leadership;

(f) To anticipate the development of phenomena which could create or aggravate illicit drug production, trafficking and/or abuse and mobilize and support international and national remedial measures in a timely fashion.

33. In order to discharge its responsibilities in promoting drug abuse control activities, and to monitor and support its technical cooperation projects, UNDCP will strengthen its field network. Special attention will be devoted to the formulation, in cooperation with national and regional authorities, of strategies leading to the development of master plans which would serve as a yardstick for all national and international drug control activities in a given country or region. In this context, two goals will become increasingly relevant to UNDCP technical assistance projects: to complement and reinforce initiatives undertaken by others or to have an exemplary purpose showing what can be achieved, and to lead the way for other national, bilateral or international efforts.

34. In the past, the Division on Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of INCB, as separate units, acted as executing agencies for a limited number of projects financed by UNFDAC. With the integration of the three units, the financing and execution of technical cooperation projects has become a matter of "all within the same family". The integrated Programme will be in a better position to act as the executing agency for more of the projects it funds.

35. Whether formulating general strategies or selecting individual projects, the underlying vision must be comprehensive, recognizing the interlinkages between the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs; efforts to control one manifestation will have little effect without parallel efforts to control the other manifestations of the problem. Another global dimension to be taken always into account is the geographical one: efforts in one country or region are frequently insufficient without parallel efforts - and results - in other areas where the same or similar circumstances prevail.

36. These considerations are not new. Indeed, after studying the staggering number of international treaties, resolutions, plans and programmes, one is left with the conviction that the nature and scope of the problem, and what should ideally be done about it, are by now clear. The difficulty lies not in determining what goals to pursue, but how, and in which order, to pursue them. The link between the targets broadly identified when planning and the individual projects and activities carried out at the working level is not always evident - at times it appears quite elusive. It is in this grey area between conceptualization and action that political constraints and ambiguities, financial and human limitations and the objective intricacies of the drug abuse problem have their most negative impact. Greater attention must be devoted to making every undertaking, whether big or small, whether in an office environment or on the ground, truly relevant in its own way to the pursuit of long-term strategies which are necessarily complex and ambitious. This concern is by no means limited to the drug control efforts of the United Nations. National, regional and other international organizations are faced with the same challenge. It is a challenge that UNDCP intends to meet with regard to its own activities. It is also the intention of the Programme to promote and lead as necessary a coordinated, global action among national and international institutions in accordance with specific tactics conceived together.

37. The first steps towards the establishment of a single drug control programme have already been taken. Within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination practical measures have been set up. The Inter-Agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control, which was chaired by UNDCP in Vienna on 10 May 1991, agreed to designate focal points in each agency. In order to improve the exchange of information, UNDCP undertook to coordinate the issuance of an informal interagency bulletin outlining relevant decisions of governing bodies, current and planned activities, and containing an informal data bank of each agency's requirements to facilitate the matching of projects with money, expertise, etc. In Vienna, it was also agreed to review specific topics in which two or more agencies are or could be involved due to broad or competing mandates. This would make it easier to apportion responsibilities in a way which would maximize the use of resources and lead to best results. Demand reduction was selected for in-depth consideration at side meetings during the session of the Inter-Agency Meeting held in London from 11 to 13 September 1991. The review of the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, which is requested in paragraph 10 of resolution 45/179, is an exercise which is also to be pursued within the framework of ACC. UNDCP will soon circulate to participants in the Inter-Agency Meeting preliminary proposals for the revision of the Plan.

38. A global approach, based on a clear understanding of each other's expectations and roles, must also be secured with other international organizations outside the system, non-governmental organizations, bilateral programmes of assistance and national institutions. Of course, there is already a degree of cooperation taking place; it is widely acknowledged, however, that it is insufficient. At times, the Programme will be in a position to take the lead; on other occasions, it will be more appropriate for it to play an advisory role, to encourage, and to make available, particularly to Governments, its expertise. By offering guarantees of impartiality and a global vision unhampered by the requirements of visibility and short-term political returns, the United Nations is ideally suited to play a catalytic role throughout the complex network of international drug control activities.

39. The Programme will have to assert its role through the strength of its ideas, the effectiveness of its activities and the credibility of its initiatives. The fact that the focal and coordinating point for a comprehensive drug control strategy world wide should be UNDCP does not mean to say that the Programme should be involved in each and every undertaking. It is imperative, however, that all multilateral and bilateral initiatives should be supportive of an agreed strategy of which UNDCP acts as the international sponsor and custodian. Otherwise, the risk is that organizations and Governments will adopt their own strategies in an uncoordinated manner - exactly what the Programme was created to prevent. The Programme can find its <u>raison d'être</u> by occupying its proper place in relation to all other international drug control institutions. Similarly, all other organizations can achieve their ultimate goals only if they relate in a meaningful and cohesive fashion to the Programme and to each other. It will be the task of UNDCP to find ways to ensure that this happens.

40. Attendance at meetings, and the production of documentation, constitute a heavy burden for the Programme. The Executive Director will review these two areas, so as to be able to focus the resources of UNDCP on priority areas.

41. The report of the Executive Director, to be submitted to the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in April 1992, will offer an opportunity to set out in greater detail the work strategy of UNDCP and to report on specific measure undertaken to implement it. In the meantime, the positive and constructive dialogue undertaken with Governments, United Nations specialized agencies and other international and non-governmental organizations will continue. The interest and support expressed so far are of great encouragement to the Secretary-General and to the Executive Director of UNDCP in the pursuit of the demanding but challenging task of establishing a Programme that will fully meet the expectations of the international community.

42. The arrangements described in this report - once they have been approved by the General Assembly - will be kept under review by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director. Should the need arise in the light of experience, revised proposals will be submitted to the General Assembly as appropriate.

43. In this connection reference should be made to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 45/179, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General "to ensure that adequate financial and other resources are allocated to the Programme to enable it to discharge its functions effectively". This invitation was recalled by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/47 of 21 June 1991. Similarly, the General Assembly's Political Declaration of February 1990 had accorded a higher priority, within the United Nations common system, to the allocation of financial, personnel and other resources to the structures for drug abuse control, and the General Assembly's decision on the outline of the proposed programme budgets for the biennium 1992-1993 had identified international drug control as one of the five overall priorities. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, for its part, in paragraph 3 of resolution 3 (XXXIV) urged the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the resources of the regular budget, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is provided with the appropriate financial and human resources and with all the facilities it requires to perform its functions effectively.

## Notes

1/ For the text of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference, see Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sects. A and B.

Notes (continued)

2/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

3/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

4/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

---